

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 100, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 100, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 100, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D64B0
RGB	141, 100, 176
RGB Percent	55%, 39%, 69%
CMY	0.4471, 0.6078, 0.3098
CMYK	0.20, 0.43, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	272°, 32%, 54%
HSV	272°, 43%, 69%
XYZ	23.3781, 17.9117, 43.2994
YIQ	120.9230, 0.0400, 32.3280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

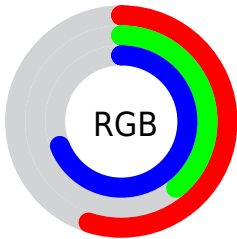
Format	Color
R_{YB}	141, 100, 176
Decimal	9266352
CIE _{Lab}	49.39, 31.43, -34.34
CIE _{LCh}	49, 46.547, 312.469
Yxy	17.9117, 0.2764, 0.2117
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287456432 (0xFF8D64B0)
YUV	120.9230, 27.1530, 17.6075
Hunter-Lab	42.3222, 24.5370, -31.0336

Details

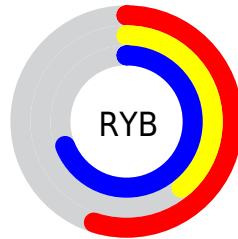
The RGB color **141, 100, 176** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **135, 176, 100**, and the grayscale version is **121, 121, 121**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 152, 232**, and **89, 52, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 82, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 118, 176**.

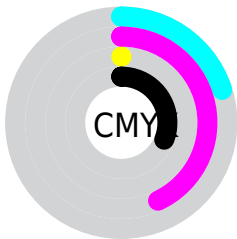
Distribution



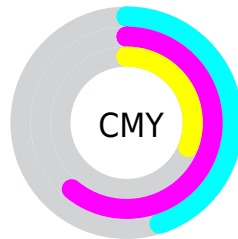
- Red (55%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 100, 176 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 141, 100, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 141, 100, 176

255, 255, 255

 196, 152, 232

 224, 179, 255

 253, 206, 255

 255, 235, 255

 141, 100, 176


 115, 75, 149

 89, 52, 123

 64, 29, 98

 39, 6, 74

 21, 0, 51

 0, 2, 28

 0, 0, 0

 141, 100, 176

 133, 82, 176

 141, 100, 176

 149, 118, 176

125, 65, 176

157, 135, 176

117, 47, 176

165, 153, 176

109, 30, 176

173, 170, 176

100, 12, 176

182, 188, 176

95, 0, 176

190, 206, 176

198, 223, 176

206, 241, 176

214, 255, 176

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



74, 116, 195



141, 100, 176



177, 85, 142

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



141, 100, 176



158, 107, 39



0, 137, 133

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



141, 100, 176



135, 176, 100

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



0, 135, 92



141, 100, 176



123, 121, 34

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



141, 100, 176



182, 92, 66



79, 130, 56



0, 135, 170

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



141, 100, 176



188, 81, 116



79, 130, 56



0, 137, 120

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



141, 100, 176



216, 200, 230



100, 135, 176



106, 96, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



141, 100, 176



175, 110, 230



176, 100, 173



85, 80, 89



83, 0, 153



14, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



176, 100, 135



230, 110, 165



100, 176, 103



89, 80, 84



153, 0, 70



26, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 100, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 100, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

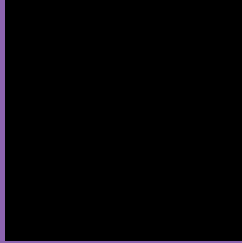
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 141, 100, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 100, 176.

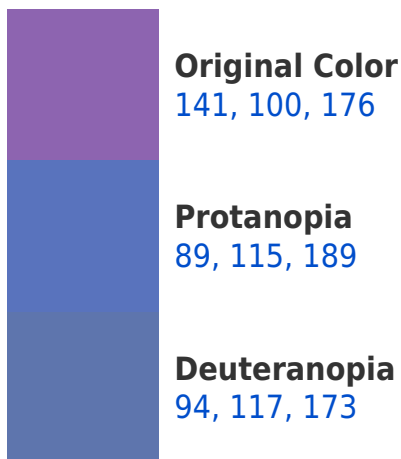


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 100, 176.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy





Tritanopia
132, 112, 121

Trichromacy



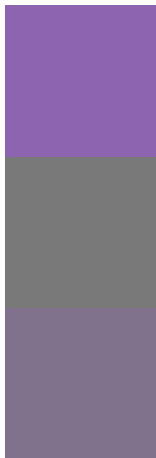
Original Color
141, 100, 176

Protanomaly
108, 110, 184

Deuteranomaly
111, 111, 174

Tritanomaly
135, 108, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color
141, 100, 176

Achromatopsia
121, 121, 121

Achromatomaly
128, 113, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 100, 176 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(141, 100, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 100, 176)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(141, 100, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 100, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 100, 176 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(141, 100, 176) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 100, 176) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 100, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 100, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 100, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 100,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 100, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 100, 176) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
100, 176) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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